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ARGENTINA. 2 July—Sixty-eight leading Conservatives arrested two months previously in connection with 'terrorist activities' were released, mainly as a result of the Party's appeal to President Perón for clemency. Over thirty had been released in the previous few days.

6 July—Chile. The President of Chile, Gen. Carlos Ibáñez, arrived in Buenos Ayres as the guest of the Government. He told a vast gathering of workers that he had come to achieve economic union between the two countries.

8 July—Chile. A Treaty of Economic Union with Chile was signed in Buenos Ayres. Besides the terms of the Act of Santiago de Chile of 21 February it included a clause stipulating that a general Argentine-Chilean council be constituted within ninety days to carry out details and fix an annual budget of expenses.

AUSTRALIA. 3 July—**Import Controls.** The acting Premier announced that the permissible level of imports of goods of category A was to be raised immediately from 70 to 80 per cent of the value of imports in 1950-51, and from 30 to 40 per cent of goods in category B. This did not apply to goods imported from dollar sources or from Japan.

Figures of exports for the year ended 30 June were published showing a total value of £A872,300,000, as against £A675 m. the previous year. Imports fell to £A514,100,000, or less than half the figure for 1951-52.

5 July—Mr Menzies in Johannesburg (*see South Africa*).

AUSTRIA. 18 June—Speaking before the National Assembly, Herr Raab, the Chancellor, called on the occupying Powers to withdraw all occupation troops on the ground that Austria had shown herself, by organizing free elections, to be capable of maintaining internal law and order and that the treaty could be drawn up independently of the withdrawal of the troops. He also asked once more for the abolition of military courts and of the censorship, for a drastic reduction in troops and civilian officials, for payment of occupation costs by the Allied Powers (as was already done by the United States), and for the placing of the Russian Austria Trust concerns under Austrian economic regulations. Herr Raab welcomed the latest western Note to Russia on the treaty and suggested that Austrian mediation might be helpful.

19 June—An attempt by three Russian civilians to kidnap in Vienna a Czechoslovak refugee, Jaroslav Lukas, was foiled by the intervention of an Austrian policeman and an allied military patrol which took the kidnappers into custody. The Soviet member of the patrol tried to drive away with the kidnappers but was prevented from doing so by the other members.

26 June—The Federal Budget. The Soviet representative on the Allied Council withdrew his objection of a week earlier to the implementation of the Federal Budget for 1954 and the Council approved the measure.

27 June—Amnesty for Prisoners in Russia. Over 600 Austrians imprisoned in Russia were granted an amnesty.

7 July—Foreign Policy. The Foreign Minister, Dr Gruber, told a People's Party meeting that it had 'always been our clearly defined policy not to make Austria join a military *bloc*'. By keeping clear of military alliances she provided a guarantee to the East that she would not serve as a basis for aggression.

BRAZIL. 29 June—Dr Vincente Rao was appointed Foreign Minister (see 15 June).

BULGARIA. 23 June—Greece. The Foreign Minister sent a message to the U.N. Secretary-General accepting a Greek proposal, made in August 1952, for a mixed border commission. He stipulated that the commission should not include a representative of the United Nations.

BURMA. 23 June—Agreement on evacuation of Chinese Nationalist forces (see Siam).

CANADA. 1 July—U.S. Trade Policy. The Government protested to the U.S. Government about the strengthening, as from that date, of restrictions on the importation of dairy produce, and expressed apprehension 'at the spread of agricultural protectionism and at the threat of the dumping of agricultural products into the channels of world trade which is likely to accompany it'. (The U.S. Government was proposing to give away to needy countries part of the surpluses of wheat and dairy produce.)

CHILE. 8 July—Argentina. Treaty of economic union (see Argentina).

CHINA. 23 June—It was learned that a number of Roman Catholic priests, nine of them foreign and some Chinese, had been arrested in Shanghai earlier in the month on charges of espionage.

26 June—Taipeh reports stated that three islands in Wenchow Bay had been raided on 19 June by Nationalist guerrillas.

4 July—Land Policy. The vice-chairman of the committee of economic affairs, in a report on the agricultural situation made to the conference of the Communist New Democratic League, said that the Communist leaders recognized that much of the organization of peasant households in mutual aid teams or in agricultural producer co-operatives had been far from voluntary, and they were trying to restore the position. The keen interest of small owners in an individual economy following land reform must be clearly appreciated, and nothing should be done to 'neglect or roughly hamper the peasant's activity as an individual economic unit'. There existed, however, the urgent need to increase grain production, since all the plans for industrialization during the next five years depended upon it. It was planned in that time to double the annual output so that it would reach 300 million tons a year. (The figure given for 1952 was 163,500,000 tons.)

COLOMBIA. 18 June—The National Constituent Assembly (which

Colombia (continued)

had been convened by the former President Gomez to amend the Constitution in such a way as to establish a corporate State on the lines of Spain) formally recognized Gen. Rojas as the legitimate President and declared a sixty days' recess to give the Government time to decide what constitutional changes it wanted to propose.

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS. 18 June—
Additional protocols to E.D.C. treaty (*see France*).

22 June—The six Ministers of the E.D.C. countries ('Little Europe') met in Paris with Signor De Gasperi as chairman. They decided to meet again at Baden Baden on 7 August.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 22 June—Joint meeting of Consultative Assembly with Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, *q.v.*

24 June—A session of the Consultative Assembly ended after deciding by 44 votes to 35 to postpone discussion of the international situation until after the Bermuda conference—i.e. until the September session.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 26 June—**The Trade Union Organization.**
Decision of the governing body of the I.L.O. (*see International Labour Office*).

29 June—**Absenteeism.** Gustave Kliment, chairman of the trade union organization, announced a Government decree, to operate from 1 July, introducing penalties for breaches of labour discipline, stating that 'trade union officials will now have a mighty weapon in their hands to fight against Labour fluctuations and absenteeism'. The country's whole economy depended, he said, on coal production in the Ostrava district.

7 July—**Absenteeism.** The Government decided to repeal the law which came into force on 1 July. Prague Radio stating that the trade unions had decided to do everything possible themselves to deal with absenteeism and other violations of labour discipline.

DENMARK. 23 June—**N.A.T.O. Bases.** Hr Hedtoft, leader of the Social Democratic Opposition, told the party congress that Denmark should refuse to accept the establishment of allied air bases in peace time. (The Social Democratic attitude meant that the Government coalition would be unable to muster sufficient parliamentary support to enable air bases to be established.)

28 June—**N.A.T.O. Bases.** The Foreign Minister, replying to Hr Hedtoft's statement on 23 June, said it was not right to intervene in a question on which the Government considered the time not yet ripe to make a decision, since the three chief parties which supported Denmark's Atlantic policy shared equally in the responsibility for carrying it out. He denied that there was disagreement on the matter inside the Government. N.A.T.O. had proved to be a decisive factor in the

maintenance of peace, and he was glad the Social Democrats still supported it.

EGYPT. 18 June—**Proclamation of Republic.** Gen. Nagib proclaimed Egypt a republic with himself as President and Prime Minister. All royal titles were abolished.

Government Changes. Before the proclamation Gen. Nagib relinquished his two posts as Minister for War and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, appointing Wing-Commander (previously Squadron-Leader) Abdel Latif Boghdadi to the former and Gen. (previously Major) Abdel Hakim Amer to the latter, both being members of the Revolutionary Council. Lieut.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser was appointed deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior in place of Suleiman Hafez, and Major Salah Salem became Minister of National Guidance in place of Mohamed Fuad Galal.

19 June—Gen. Nagib said in a broadcast to the nation that the new regime would be maintained throughout the three-year transitional period, after which the people would choose the type of republican system they desired and would elect a President of their own choosing.

22 June—**Pakistan.** Mr Mohammed Ali, Pakistan Prime Minister, and his Foreign Minister, Sir Zafrullah Khan, had a meeting with Gen. Nagib. Mr Mohammed Ali told the press later that the Anglo-Egyptian issue had been discussed and that he was 'more than sympathetic towards the Egyptian cause'.

23 June—**Three-Power Conference.** Mr Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Cairo and joined in a conference with Gen. Nagib and Mr Mohammed Ali.

It was announced that Air-Commodore Hassan Mahmoud, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, had been retired. He was for several years air attaché at the Embassy in London.

24 June—Karim Tabet, ex-press counsellor at King Farouk's court, was deprived of political and civil rights for ten years by a 'graft' court set up to expose the corruptions of the former monarchy. He was convicted of taking £E5,000 as commission for collecting funds for a hospital, and was ordered to pay back the £5,000.

25 June—**Korea.** Mr Nehru declared in Cairo that President Rhee's release of non-Communist prisoners was a breach of the agreement with the U.N. Command. He advocated an early meeting of the U.N. Assembly to discuss the situation.

26 June—Recognition of the Republic (*see Great Britain*).

Mr Nehru. The Indian Prime Minister left for Delhi.

28 June—**The Canal Base.** It was learnt that Gen. Nicholson, C.-in-C. Middle East Land Forces, had made a statement rejecting the suggestion that the Canal Base might be replaced by smaller bases in Cyprus, Jordan, Irak, and elsewhere. The British Middle East Army was one of the most powerful and well-equipped in the world, absolutely ready for any operation, and its main objective was to meet the obligations to which the U.K. had pledged itself under the treaties with Middle East countries. There was no other base in the Middle East

Egypt (continued) comparable in size and organization to the Canal Zone, and no other potential base had access to both the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. None of the smaller positions could be developed sufficiently. Cyprus lacked ports and other facilities, but was 'an important position for holding troops'.

30 June—U.N.R.W.A. Aid. Agreement for financing of projects in the Gaza district and in Sinai (see *United Nations*).

1 July—Budget. The fiscal year 1952-3 (ended on 30 June) showed the Budget balanced at £E206 m. The Finance Minister, Dr Emery, issued a statement on the 1953-4 Budget in which he said it would have to be balanced by economies and new taxes which would mean sacrifices for all. For State employees, bonuses and salary increases would be reduced, while savings would be made on food subsidies, the excise duty on sugar raised, and Custom import duties on luxuries increased by amounts to bring in an extra £E2½ m.

The Government would encourage private enterprise and investments in several ways, and would raise funds for agricultural, mining, and power projects by a separate budget financed through borrowing from private persons, financial institutions, and certain State funds. Social services such as housing and hospitals would be developed.

The Cabinet fixed the salary of the President at £E6,000 a year. Gen. Nagib intimated that he would accept only £E3,000 during his term of office.

2 July—Censorship. The Government lifted the censorship on outgoing foreign press telegrams.

3 July—Canal Zone. The Minister of National Guidance, Major Saleh Salem, told the press that the British accepted the position that the command of the base would be Egyptian, and the difficulty arose over the British claim that their experts should receive their orders from London as to the supervision of installations and depots which would remain British property. Egypt regarded that claim as inconsistent with her sovereignty. Furthermore, Britain considered that the period during which her experts would be stationed at the base should be twenty-five years, whereas Egypt maintained that they should remain only long enough to train Egyptians. But he thought that once agreement was reached on the principles regarding authority in the base there would be no difficulty in reaching agreement on the number of British to be employed and their terms of service. The principles must be accepted first.

6 July—Arms Scandal. The findings were published of the commission investigating charges of the supply of defective arms to the Army in 1948. They stated that despite repeated warnings by military leaders the political leaders decided to start the Palestine campaign, and 'in such circumstances the campaign became a dangerous adventure'. Some arms had never even been sent to the front and were still in a depot in Cairo.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. **22 June**—A joint

meeting of the Common Assembly of the Coal and Steel Community and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg. Its main purpose was to keep the two assemblies informed of the progress of the work of the High Authority of the Community.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY. **30 June—Belgium.** The Belgian Minister of Defence, dealing with the Bill to ratify the E.D.C. Treaty, stated that the Commissioner for the forces would be a Frenchman, and that a German would supervise the equipment. (There were to be nine supra-national commissioners for the European Army). It was intended to nominate a Belgian president and an Italian vice-president of the commissionership.

FINLAND. **29 June**—Dr Kekkonen's Government resigned, following disagreement between the Agrarians and the Social Democrats on the measures to be taken to reduce the high costs of production, in order to increase exports and prevent the losses being incurred by the export industries (the Agrarians wished to cut wages and prices by 10 per cent, while the Socialists said efforts of that kind to reduce prices would fail and it was the wage-earners who would suffer).

FORMOSA. **2 July**—Repatriation of Nationalist Chinese from Indo-China (see *Indo-China*).

FRANCE. **18 June—Political Crisis.** In his investiture speech M. Marie, Radical Socialist, said that 250,000 m. francs had to be found before the end of the year and his solution was to seek a further advance from the Bank of France which would be paid back from January 1954 by means of 'special revenue' amounting to about 50,000 m. to 60,000 m. a year, but he did not specify how this revenue was to be obtained. To avoid further recourse to the Bank of France during 1954, he proposed to reduce the 1954 Budget by 300,000 m. francs by means of reorganization of public administrations, subsidies, and other State undertakings. He also proposed a redivision within N.A.T.O. of France's military burdens in Europe and Indo-China, declaring that if the Indo-Chinese war was part of general western strategy then a general sharing of expense should be immediately decided on.

E.D.C. Treaty; Additional Protocols. The text of the additional protocols was published in the six capitals of the E.D.C. countries. The first protocol related to the application of Article 10 of the treaty and safeguarded the unity of the national and European forces of the same country. The five others concerned: the fixing of the date for execution of the plan for establishing the first echelon of forces; European military schools; the plan for mobilization; war material; and the placing of forces at the disposition of a State in response to an urgent appeal.

19 June—M. Marie failed to secure the absolute majority required for investiture, the vote being 272 for him, 209 against, and 138 abstentions. The Socialists and Communists opposed him. Most of the M.R.P. and some of the Gaullists abstained.

France (continued)

President Auriol sent for all ex-Premiers and heads of political groups in the Chamber and appealed to them to agree on the broad lines of an immediate programme.

Constitution. The parliamentary commission on constitutional reform decided by a large majority to recommend abolition of the clause requiring an absolute majority for a Prime Minister-designate. It also decided to recommend that the Prime Minister-designate should present himself before the Assembly only once—after he had chosen his Cabinet—instead of both before and after. A further decision of the commission made it impossible for the new proposals to be considered by Parliament apart from the general constitutional reform Bill.

20 June—When the former Prime Ministers and leaders of parliamentary groups met the Socialists put forward a party programme and withdrew when it failed to secure approval.

21 June—The conference of ex-Prime Ministers and political leaders agreed on the broad lines of a policy. They decided that the level of Bank of France advances to the Treasury should be raised and guaranteed by means of new revenue. Special powers would be necessary for a financial overhaul, and fiscal reform would be necessary to counter tax evasion. Discussion of the constitutional reforms under consideration should be hastened and, in particular, the procedure governing the election of a Prime Minister should be revised to improve governmental stability. They agreed on the necessity for measures to simulate the national economy and to provide full employment. It was essential that a Government should be formed at once so that France would be represented at the Bermuda conference, and those present pledged themselves to use their influence with their colleagues to facilitate the formation of a Government.

President Auriol asked M. Pinay to try to form a Government.

23 June—M. Pinay informed the President that he was unable to form a Government. Both the M.R.P. and the ex-Gaullist group had been reluctant to give him their support.

24 June—M. Laniel, of the Independents and Peasants group, undertook to form a Government at the request of the President.

26 June—M. Joseph Laniel was elected Prime Minister by the Assembly by 398 votes to 206 (Socialists and Communists). In his speech he said he was addressing himself to everyone, and described himself as a 'defender of the republican tradition at a time when it has been violated and flouted'. On foreign policy, he said Parliament would have to decide the issue of the European Defence Community treaty, but only after 'the certainty has been obtained of a settlement of the Saar question, the signature of the interpretative protocols, and the conclusion of agreements under negotiation with Britain'. On Indo-China, he said it was France's duty to dissipate the political *malaise* existing in relation to the Associated States as rapidly as possible and in a spirit of reciprocal understanding, and as to North Africa, he declared that the strategic security of the area, particularly of Tunisia, could not be obtained by a French withdrawal.

On domestic policy, this consisted in the priority of economic over financial problems. He was against higher taxation, but there must be no hesitation when the question of a healthy currency was at stake, and the loans to the Treasury by the Bank of France would have to be amortized by 'new resources'. He would ask for special powers to make economies in the Budget. He was also going to ask the Assembly to give priority to the Constitutional Reform Bill.

28 June—M. Laniel formed a Government, with MM. Reynaud, Queuille, and Teitgen as Deputy Premiers. The other Ministers were: Foreign Affairs, M. Bidault; Finance, M. Faure; Defence, M. Pleven; the Interior, M. Martineau-Deplat; Justice, M. Ribeyre; Industry and Commerce, M. Louvel; Agriculture, M. Houdet; Education, M. Marie; Public Works and Transport, M. Chastellain; Labour and Social Security, M. Bacon; Reconstruction, M. Lemaire; and Public Health, M. Coste-Floret. M. Corniglion-Molinier was Minister of State; M. Mitterrand, Minister-Delegate to the Council of Europe, and M. Barrachin, Minister of State in charge of Constitutional Reform. The Union Republicaine d'Action Sociale (formerly R.P.F. or 'Gaullists') had three portfolios, the Independent Republican (I.R.) five, the Radicals four, the M.R.P. five, the U.D.S.R. (Union Démocratique et Socialiste de la Resistance) and Peasants two each, and the A.R.S. (Action Republicaine et Sociale, i.e. dissident Gaullists) one.

The Ministry for Relations with the Associated States was suppressed.

30 June—The Chamber voted, by 386 to 211, to postpone discussion of questions tabled in criticism of the way in which M. Laniel had formed his Cabinet (a traditional form for expressing confidence in the Ministry as a whole).

3 July—Indo-China. The Government, in a Note to the High Commissioners of Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos, made 'a solemn declaration' of its intention to complete the independence and sovereignty of the three Associated States. It stated that in the four years since the agreements of 1949 (giving them back their independence, and embodying their consent to associate themselves with France in the French Union) 'the brotherhood in arms between the armies of the French Union and the national armies of the Associated States has grown ever stronger, thanks to the growth of the latter, which every day plays a larger part in the struggle against the common enemy'. The civil institutions of the three States had equipped themselves to assume all the powers devolving on modern States, and France considered that these conditions justified the completion of their independence and sovereignty by the transference of those powers which she had hitherto retained, in the interests of the States themselves, on account of the perilous situation created by the state of war.

M. Maurice Dejean, Ambassador in Tokyo, was appointed Commissioner-General in the Associated States, and French relations with them were made the direct responsibility of the Prime Minister.

6 July—Budget Deficit. M. Laniel's plans for meeting the Budget deficit, totalling 700,000 m. francs, were handed to all the M.Ps. The Government had decided that no way remained to meet its obligations

France (continued)

until the end of the year except by borrowing a further 110,000 m. francs from the Bank of France, and it was proposed to repay this and the 130,000 m. borrowed since March over four years by new taxes yielding 60,000 m. francs a year, including an increase in the petrol tax equal to 6d. a gallon, a 30 per cent increase in excise duty on alcohol, and a 20 per cent increase in stamp duties.

M. Laniel was authorized by the Cabinet to make the essential items of his programme a question of confidence.

8 July—Finance Bill. The National Assembly approved the Bill for financial reform by 314 votes to 267. It granted M. Laniel special powers, until 31 December, to issue decrees on a wide range of subjects, including rent control, social security administration, transport, and 'the reintroduction of free competition in industry and commerce'.

GERMANY. 18 June—East Berlin Disorders. The east German Government published a statement saying that the 'provocative riots of Fascist agents' had been carried through in accordance with 'a plan drafted in west Berlin'.

The east German official news agency announced that a west Berliner, Willi Göttling, had been sentenced to death and shot by order of Gen. Dibrova, the Soviet military commandant, for having acted 'on the orders of a foreign Power as an active organizer of the provocations and disturbances in the Soviet sector of Berlin'. Flags were flown at half-mast in west Berlin and in Bonn when the news became known. Professor Reuter, chief burgomaster in west Berlin, described it as an abominable act and asked the western commandants to protest. The Social Democratic Party made the same request of the Allied High Commissioners. The President of the *Bundestag* in Bonn expressed the profound sympathy of the House for all those killed, wounded, and bereaved, and for all those under Soviet domination who were striving for the freedom and unity of the German people. The Communists were not present.

The eastern sector of Berlin was completely sealed off from the rest of Berlin by Soviet tanks and field guns and by units of the east German 'people's army', and the main east Government buildings were also cordoned off by Red Army tanks and soldiers. Reliable reports said that strikes and demonstrations had spread to other parts of east Germany, the main centres of unrest being reported to be Magdeburg, Leipzig, Dresden, and Halle. It was known that martial law had been proclaimed at Potsdam and Babelsberg.

Western Protest. The three western commandants delivered a joint Note to the Soviet authorities in Berlin condemning 'the irresponsible recourse to military force' which had resulted in the killing and wounding of a considerable number of Berlin citizens and protesting against the arbitrary measures which had caused the interruption of traffic between the sectors and of free circulation throughout Berlin.

19 June—East German Disorders. Reports continued to pour into

west Berlin of widespread strikes and revolt against Communist rule in many parts of east Germany. It was reported that at Magdeburg the building workers had broken into the local gaol and set free the prisoners. Order had only been restored with the arrival of two divisions of Soviet troops and the death roll was reported to be already between twenty and thirty. In Gera the people were reported to have stormed the People's Police headquarters, and Chemnitz was said to be in a state of siege.

The Soviet authorities shortened the curfew period in east Berlin by two hours.

Herr Nuschke, east German deputy Premier, who had appeared in the American sector on 17 June saying that his car had been pushed across the border, was allowed to return to the Soviet sector after being interrogated by the west Berlin police.

West Germany. The *Bundestag* reaffirmed by 228 votes to 147 its decision that the federal frontier police should be raised from 10,000 to 20,000 men. The Opposition favoured instead an increase by 5,000 of the mobile police in the *Länder*. (An earlier vote was held to be invalid because it was not an absolute majority of the 402 members of the House). The *Bundestag's* decision was subject to the approval of the Allied High Commission.

The *Bundesrat* approved the Bill, passed by the *Bundestag* on 11 June, reducing income and wage taxes by an average of 15 per cent.

20 June—Berlin. Major-Gen. Timberman, U.S. Commandant in Berlin, stated that the Russians had moved into east Berlin two mechanized divisions after the trouble started and that the west were now outnumbered by two to one.

East Germany. An east German Government communiqué in the *Neues Deutschland* said that the new policy of concessions to independent farmers and private traders and of cuts in heavy industry in favour of consumer goods' production would be implemented as rapidly as possible to allay justified discontent.

Herr Zaisser, east German Minister of State Security, reported to a meeting of the S.E.D. central committee that four police and two civilians unconnected with the demonstrations had been killed as well as nineteen demonstrators. He gave the numbers of wounded as: 191 People's Police, 61 civilians, and 126 demonstrators. He did not indicate whether the figures applied to east Berlin only or to the whole of Germany.

West Germany. Communist Riot. Communists clashed with the police in Munich after the banning of two Communist rallies to hear speeches on the Berlin riots. Several people were injured and about 100 were arrested.

West Germany. Bonn Conventions. The Free Democratic Party passed a resolution calling for the immediate bringing into force of the Bonn conventions as a means of supporting the will for freedom of the inhabitants of the Soviet zone.

21 June—Berlin. Major-General Dibrova stated in a reply to the western commandants' protest of 18 June that the measures taken on

Germany (continued)

17 June were necessary to put an end to incendiaryism and other outrages which he alleged had been organized by fascist agents from west Berlin acting on special orders. He enclosed, as 'proof' that western agents were responsible for the outrages, a statement by a certain Werner Kalkovski, a west Berlin resident, who had 'confessed' to having been sent across the sector boundary, together with ninety others, to incite the mob to plunder and set fire to buildings. Gen. Dibrova said he would agree to the resumption of communications between east and west Berlin on condition that the western commandants would guarantee that the despatch of 'provocateurs' and other criminal elements would cease.

East Germany. West Berlin newspapers reported a strike of 100,000 workers in the Aue uranium mines, destruction of plant and machinery in other places, and continuing clashes between police and demonstrators in Leipzig and Magdeburg. The *Telegraf* said that in the Aue area twenty-five workers had been killed and more than 300 injured and that sixty-five shafts had been destroyed. Martial law was reported to have been declared in Leipzig and in Magdeburg arrests were said to total more than 500.

West Germany. A commemorative service for those who had lost their lives in the east German rising was held in the *Bundestag* Chamber, and was attended by members of the Government, headed by Dr Adenauer. Professor Heuss, the President, said in his funeral oration that the rising which had been so bloodily suppressed was an elemental event and an incalculable plebiscite against the rulers in the Soviet zone. He declared that the lesson to be drawn was that German unity based on free elections was essential to a revival of European strength.

22 June—Dr Adenauer sent telegrams to Sir Winston Churchill, President Eisenhower, and M. Mayer as French acting Prime Minister, declaring that the risings in east Berlin and in east Germany had shown the urgent necessity of ending the intolerable conditions there, and appealing to them to 'help these people to obtain an existence free and worthy of human dignity, and help to restore unity and freedom' to the whole German people.

Dr Adenauer proposed to the president of the *Bundestag* that a number of east Berlin refugees should have seats in the *Bundestag* as representatives of Germans in the Soviet zone, and, like the west Berlin representatives, be allowed to take part in debates and divisions without their votes counting.

Berlin. An east Berlin policeman shot dead one of a group of west Berlin boys who were throwing stones at members of the People's Police near the Soviet sector boundary.

Soviet-controlled Berlin radio alleged that foreign aircraft had parachuted armed bands of saboteurs into east Germany.

West Germany. Free Democratic Party. The party executive committee decided to continue its policy of recruiting former Nazis.

23 June—Berlin. A crowd estimated at 200,000 gathered in west Berlin for the funeral ceremony of the six west Berliners and one

Italian student killed in the rising on 17 June. Among the officials who attended the ceremony were: Dr Adenauer, Herr Kaiser, Minister for All-German Affairs, Professor Reuter, chief Burgomaster of Berlin, the three allied deputy commandants, and foreign envoys. Dr Adenauer declared in his funeral oration: 'One can keep down a nation with arms, but one can never tear the will out of its heart. The whole German nation behind the Iron Curtain calls out to us not to forget it, and we swear, in this solemn hour, that we never will forget it. We will never rest content—and this oath I take on behalf of the whole German people—until they have regained their freedom, and until the whole of Germany is reunited in peace.'

The whole of west Germany observed a five minutes' silence called for by the west Berlin authorities.

Train services returned to normal in west Berlin, but trains were still not allowed to cross the sector boundaries. West Berliners who worked in the eastern sectors were, however, allowed to pass through.

24 June—Berlin. The three western commandants in a letter to Gen. Dibrova rejected his allegations that the east Berlin disturbances were the result of action by provocateurs sent from the western sectors. They declared that he must be well aware of the true sources of the disorders which made it unnecessary for them to deny responsibility for instigating them, and they again demanded the lifting of restrictions imposed on the Berlin population and further steps to restore free and unrestricted movement throughout all sectors.

The French commandant paid a visit to Gen. Dibrova.

East Germany. In a speech to miners at Böhlen Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, said that the 'guilt for the events of the past days rests with us': the situation could not have arisen if the dissatisfaction of the masses had not provided western agents with inflammable material. He admitted that the flight of 'hundreds of thousands of farmers' had caused serious food shortages, and he also said that the building up of heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods had been a great mistake. This build-up had been decided on because the Government had believed the unification of Germany to be a distant proposition, but the assumption was now proved false. Germany had enough heavy industries already in the Ruhr.

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Churchill message to Dr Adenauer (*see Great Britain*).

25 June—West Germany. Electoral Procedure. After many revisions the Bill laying down the conditions for the forthcoming

Germany (continued)

17 June were necessary to put an end to incendiarism and other outrages which he alleged had been organized by fascist agents from west Berlin acting on special orders. He enclosed, as 'proof' that western agents were responsible for the outrages, a statement by a certain Werner Kalkovski, a west Berlin resident, who had 'confessed' to having been sent across the sector boundary, together with ninety others, to incite the mob to plunder and set fire to buildings. Gen. Dibrova said he would agree to the resumption of communications between east and west Berlin on condition that the western commandants would guarantee that the despatch of 'provocateurs' and other criminal elements would cease.

East Germany. West Berlin newspapers reported a strike of 100,000 workers in the Aue uranium mines, destruction of plant and machinery in other places, and continuing clashes between police and demonstrators in Leipzig and Magdeburg. The *Telegraf* said that in the Aue area twenty-five workers had been killed and more than 300 injured and that sixty-five shafts had been destroyed. Martial law was reported to have been declared in Leipzig and in Magdeburg arrests were said to total more than 500.

West Germany. A commemorative service for those who had lost their lives in the east German rising was held in the *Bundestag* Chamber, and was attended by members of the Government, headed by Dr Adenauer. Professor Heuss, the President, said in his funeral oration that the rising which had been so bloodily suppressed was an elemental event and an incalculable plebiscite against the rulers in the Soviet zone. He declared that the lesson to be drawn was that German unity based on free elections was essential to a revival of European strength.

22 June—Dr Adenauer sent telegrams to Sir Winston Churchill, President Eisenhower, and M. Mayer as French acting Prime Minister, declaring that the risings in east Berlin and in east Germany had shown the urgent necessity of ending the intolerable conditions there, and appealing to them to 'help these people to obtain an existence free and worthy of human dignity, and help to restore unity and freedom' to the whole German people.

Dr Adenauer proposed to the president of the *Bundestag* that a number of east Berlin refugees should have seats in the *Bundestag* as representatives of Germans in the Soviet zone, and, like the west Berlin representatives, be allowed to take part in debates and divisions without their votes counting.

Berlin. An east Berlin policeman shot dead one of a group of west Berlin boys who were throwing stones at members of the People's Police near the Soviet sector boundary.

Soviet-controlled Berlin radio alleged that foreign aircraft had parachuted armed bands of saboteurs into east Germany.

West Germany. Free Democratic Party. The party executive committee decided to continue its policy of recruiting former Nazis.

23 June—Berlin. A crowd estimated at 200,000 gathered in west Berlin for the funeral ceremony of the six west Berliners and one

Italian student killed in the rising on 17 June. Among the officials who attended the ceremony were: Dr Adenauer, Herr Kaiser, Minister for all-German Affairs, Professor Reuter, chief Burgomaster of Berlin, the three allied deputy commandants, and foreign envoys. Dr Adenauer declared in his funeral oration: 'One can keep down a nation with arms, but one can never tear the will out of its heart. The whole German nation behind the Iron Curtain calls out to us not to forget it, and we swear, in this solemn hour, that we never will forget it. We will never rest content—and this oath I take on behalf of the whole German people—until they have regained their freedom, and until the whole of Germany is reunited in peace.'

The whole of west Germany observed a five minutes' silence called for by the west Berlin authorities.

Train services returned to normal in west Berlin, but trains were still not allowed to cross the sector boundaries. West Berliners who worked in the eastern sectors were, however, allowed to pass through.

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general election was adopted in the *Bundestag* by a majority consisting of Christian Democrats, Free Democrats, and Social Democrats. The Bill included a provision that no party would be represented in the next *Bundestag* unless it received 5 per cent of the total vote or if at least one member was returned by direct election.

East German Demonstration. The semi-official Information Bureau West reported that in Erfurt the number of dead had risen to 9, and 100 were in hospital severely wounded.

East Germany. The east German Council of Ministers approved a new series of concessions designed to improve the workers' standard of living.

East Germany. The Council of Ministers decided to release large quantities of food from State reserves, including sugar, fish, meat, and bread grains; also large quantities of working clothes and equipment, and certain classes of consumer goods.

26 June—West Germany. President Eisenhower's reply to Dr Adenauer's appeal of 22 June was received. It said the U.S. Government were 'convinced that a way can and must be found to satisfy the justified aspirations of the German people for freedom and unity, and for the restoration of fundamental German rights in all parts of Germany . . . although the Communists may be forced, as a result of these powerful demonstrations in east Germany, to moderate their current policies, it seems clear that the safety and future of the people of eastern Germany can only be assured when the region is unified with western Germany on the basis of free elections, as we urged the Soviet to agree to in the Notes of 23 September 1952. . . It is still our conviction that this represents the only realistic road to German unity, and I assure you that my Government will continue to strive for this goal'.

A reply was also received from M. Mayer, sent in an 'unofficial capacity', paying tribute to the courageous Berliners, and saying that European integration in no sense implied that Europe and Russia could not live in neighbourliness together.

East Germany. Mass demonstrations were staged in east Berlin to enable the workers to 'show their trust in the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the Government of the workers and of peace'. According to the semi-official Information Bureau West hunger strikes and demonstrations had been taking place in Thuringia during the previous few days.

27 June—East Germany. The authorities announced plans for reducing the strength of the People's Police. The organ of the Socialist Unity Party stated that 'trusting in the strength of the peace forces throughout the world, our Government can today consider a reduction of our police forces. For that reason it will now be possible to use for the benefit of the population funds and industrial goods which had been allocated for the forces'.

An order was issued for a large-scale switch of fuel and industrial raw materials from State industries to private craftsmen and small factories making consumer goods.

Allied High Commission. The Western High Commissioners issued a statement that events in east Germany had again shown the urgent need for Germany's reunification. They believed that the proposals put forward in the Notes of 23 September 1952 and in the *Bundestag* resolution of 10 June 1953 constituted 'the only basis for achieving the common aim of a Germany reunited in freedom'.

Hermann Göring Works. The Allied High Commission lifted the controls over the organization—now the property of the State—and work was resumed under German control.

28 June—Dr Dibelius, Evangelical Bishop of Berlin, told his congregation that he had asked the High Commissioners to do something 'decisive' during the week-end to reunite Germany.

29 June—West Germany. The Allied High Commission announced that the three Western Governments had agreed that the chiefs of the German diplomatic missions in London, Paris, and Washington be granted the personal rank of Ambassador, and that the U.K. and the U.S. High Commissioners should carry the same personal rank in addition to their existing rank. (The French High Commissioner already had the style and title of Ambassador.)

Statement by the White House (*see United States*).

Berlin. Passes were issued freely to east Berliners to cross the sector boundary to attend the annual Roman Catholic rally in the western sector.

30 June—East Berlin. Gen. Dibrova terminated the state of emergency as from 1 July and lifted the curfew. Between 100 and 120 west Berliners arrested on 16 and 17 June were released, after close interrogation by both the Soviet and east German authorities.

The A.D.N. news agency stated that Gen. Dibrova had sent a Note to the western commandants claiming that the riots were organized by the western Powers. He said 'it is now no secret that American aircraft on 17 June dropped provocative leaflets over east Berlin inciting the people against the Government. It is no secret that Rias (the U.S.-sponsored radio station) and loudspeaker vans on the sector border broadcast instructions to the rioters'. He quoted alleged confessions of west Berliners arrested in east Berlin laying the blame on American officers who had given them weapons and wireless sets.

The Socialist Unity Party paper, in an article aimed at justifying the intervention of Soviet troops, said the demonstrations were designed to undermine German-Soviet friendship, which was an obstacle to an imperialist adventure leading to a third world war. People who asked why Soviet forces had to interfere in an internal German affair had not observed that the demonstrations had been caused by Fascist provocateurs and foreign agents.

1 July—West Germany. In the *Bundestag* debate on foreign policy Dr Adenauer said the outbreak of 17 June in Berlin had taken the Soviet authorities by surprise and it was only by resort to extreme measures that they had been able to regain control. The casualties had been given officially as 25 dead and 288 injured, but his Government had reason to believe that 62 persons were executed and about 25,000

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arrested afterwards. He spoke with deep appreciation of the three western Powers' replies to his telegram, remarking that the principles to which they subscribed were those embodied in the *Bundestag* resolution of 10 June. 'In this question', he said, 'which is so decisive for Europe and for Germany, we are in complete harmony with the three Powers.'

He submitted a six-point programme of measures to be taken immediately in the Soviet zone in the event of unification: (1) Opening of the zonal crossings; (2) abolition of the no-man's-land established along the border of the Soviet sector; (3) free movement for all Germans throughout Germany; (4) freedom of the press and of assembly; (5) the admission of political parties; and (6) democratic legal procedure to protect the individual against arbitrary power and terrorism. At the heart of the programme of re-union stood free elections for all Germany, and for these, orderly and unfettered conditions were essential.

2 July—West Germany. The Saar. The *Bundestag* laid down three principles, agreed to by all parties except the Communists, as guides for any future Government's treatment of the Saar problem: 1. That the Saar is part of Germany within the frontiers of December 1937. 2. The existing regime was part of the internal organization of Germany under the Allied occupation. 3. That the object of any Federal Government in negotiations must be to re-establish democratic freedom in the Saar and make an end of its *de facto* separation from Germany.

The Government sent a Note to Paris protesting against the conventions concluded in May between France and the Saar, and complaining, among other things, that, except in the case of the mines agreement, they did not contain the reservation that they were concluded pending the final settlement of the Saar question in a treaty of peace. The Note was also sent to London and Washington.

War Debts. The *Bundestag* passed the Bills regulating the pre-war debts and also those for the discharge of the Government's indebtedness owing to the aid given after the war by the U.S.A., Britain, and Denmark. The French agreement was rejected by 148 votes to 135, the coalition being out-voted by the Socialists, Communists, and centre groups.

East Germany. President Pieck, in an article printed in several papers, said that during 1952 a 'deterioration appeared in the situation of our republic and a deeper cleavage between east and west'. Many warning signs on the part of the workers and increasing difficulties in the struggle for 'the peaceful solution of the German problem' led the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party as early as May to undertake a complete revision of its policy. The new policy, launched on 9 June, was designed to produce a marked improvement in the general standard of living and at the same time to bring about a *rapprochement* of both parts of Germany and the aim of German reunification. Fascist agents and provocateurs had succeeded in misleading a good many people, and there had been strikes and demonstrations. The reasons were that the party was too extreme in its policy, that the trade unions had lost con-

tact with the men, and that the whole significance of the new policy was insufficiently explained to the workers.

The cost of the new policy, according to Hr Grotewohl, would be 2,000 m. marks, to be met by cutting both the heavy industry and the defence programmes. A slower development of national forces was justified. The desire for an understanding and for negotiations was gaining more adherents in England, France, Italy, and, 'even partly', in the United States.

3 July—West Germany. The *Bundestag* passed through all its stages a Bill proclaiming 17 June an official holiday as 'the day of German unity', the day 'the German people of the Soviet zone and eastern Berlin rose against the Communist dictatorship, and by their sore sacrifices avowed their will for freedom'.

The *Bundestag* passed, by 190 votes to 141, the agreement providing for the payment to France of \$11,800,000 for economic help to western Germany since the end of the war. (The president was informed that some Members had gone into the wrong lobby by mistake the previous day, and ruled that a second division should be held.)

5 July—East Germany. The State prosecutor announced that over 7,750 prisoners had been released in the Soviet zone by 1 July, most of them persons sentenced to two to three years' imprisonment for violation of 'the laws for the protection of the people's property'. About 2,000 were farmers who had failed to meet their delivery quotas or to pay arrears of taxation.

6 July—Eastern Germany. The three Western commandants wrote to Gen. Dibrova categorically rejecting his allegation that the disturbances of 17 June were the work of western agents, and again demanding the restoration of communications in Berlin.

7 July—Berlin. Sit-down strikes began in several places in the Soviet sector, in support of the workers' demands for the release of the strike leaders arrested since 17 June, the payment of wages for the strike days since then, higher wages and lower prices, removal of restrictions on movement, a change of Government, and free elections.

West Germany. The French High Commissioner, speaking at Munich, uttered a warning against relaxing vigilance in face of the ostensibly new course of the Kremlin. At the same time he appealed strongly for the development of European integration and for an *entente cordiale* between France and Germany.

8 July—Berlin. The Communist Magistrat announced that free communications between east and west Berlin would be restored from next day and all public transport services resumed. *Neues Deutschland* stated that 'while the East German Government and the Magistrat take one step after another to improve the standard of living of the population and normalize its life, enemies of peaceful development try to hinder them . . . mischief makers were seen in factories, on building sites, in trams, buses, and public places attempting to spread unrest . . . with such lies as the staging of sit-down strikes'. All the false rumours were 'discovered to have originated with that universal scapegoat of the Communists, the American-sponsored wireless station, Rias'.

GOLD COAST. 19 June—**Government's Proposals.** The Government published its proposals for further constitutional advances which were the result of suggestions submitted by provincial councils and political groups during the preceding nine months. The main proposals were:

(1) The three European *ex-officio* Ministers should be replaced by African representative Ministers and the new African Finance Minister should be advised by the Permanent Secretary to the Finance Ministry. There should also be an economic adviser to the Government who would be responsible to the Prime Minister. (2) The offices of Minister of Justice and Attorney-General should be split: there should be an African representative Minister of the Interior and Justice and an Attorney-General who would be a civil servant. (3) The Governor would remain responsible for external affairs, defence, and internal security, and would have a deputy to help him and also an advisory committee including the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. (4) The public service and police (except in so far as the Governor was responsible for them) would be handed over to representative African Ministers, also the information services. (5) Representation of Gold Coast interests would be extended to countries other than the United Kingdom by the appointment of High Commissioners. (6) The Prime Minister would have *sole* responsibility for allocating portfolios. (7) Indirect election would cease and the Legislative Assembly consist entirely of directly-elected members. (8) Pending the attainment of full self-government, responsibility for the public services would remain vested in the Governor, advised by the Public Service Commission, but in filling the higher Civil Service posts he would consult the Prime Minister. (9) It was proposed that the British Government should be requested to make a declaration recognizing the existence of a general demand for self-government within the Commonwealth and expressing the Government's readiness to introduce an act of independence into Parliament.

8 July—The Civil Service. The Prime Minister, Dr Nkrumah, told the National Assembly that the Government was at one with the Colonial Secretary in a desire to ensure that responsibility towards officials holding appointments from the Colonial Office was fully discharged. They found themselves, he said, compelled to rely far more on the services of oversea officers than did India or Pakistan, and, despite good progress, for some years they would have to continue to rely on them. He could assure them that their interests and their future would be fully safeguarded. Pensions and reasonable terms of service were guaranteed, and promotion would be by merit alone.

GREAT BRITAIN. 18 June—The Colonial Secretary published his annual report, entitled *The Colonial Territories* (Cmd. 8856, price 5s.).

20 June—The captain of the Polish liner *Batory* left the ship while in a British port and applied to the Government for asylum.

22 June—Korea. Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, read to the Commons a Note sent by the Government to the South Korean

Government in which it strongly condemned the release of anti-Communist prisoners as a 'treacherous violation of the authority of the United Nations Command to which the Government of Korea had agreed in 1950'. The Note stated that unless there was a Government in the Republic of Korea which would co-operate loyally with the United Nations Command, the security and welfare of its people, as well as all the gains made by the sacrifices of so many, including the gallant South Korean Army, would be jeopardized. In replying to questions, the Prime Minister said that he thought great firmness should be shown and that reinforcements might be needed 'to enforce a policy of peace and good faith'.

Cameroons. Dr Endeley, Minister of Labour in the Nigerian Central Government and a Cameroons member of the House of Representatives, presented to the Colonial Secretary a petition asking for autonomy for the trust territory of the Cameroons with direct representation at the centre in the Nigerian Government.

23 June—Italy. Signor De Gasperi, Italian Prime Minister, arrived in London on a two-day visit. He had talks with Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State.

24 June—Central African Federation. The third reading of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill was carried by 188 votes to 165.

Germany. In a statement on Germany in the Commons, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, said that, contrary to Soviet allegations, the demonstrations in east Berlin were neither provoked by, nor directed from, the west. In expressing sympathy for those who had suffered and admiration for their courage the Government must counsel prudence and restraint in order to avoid further bloodshed. The Prime Minister had received a personal message from the Federal German Chancellor appealing to the Government to do all in its power to realize the unity and freedom of the German nation. He intended to inform Dr Adenauer that the Government were in full accord with the spirit of the message. They had frequently made clear that their aim was a Germany reunited in freedom. They believed that the only way to achieve this was on the basis of the proposals contained in the western Note to Russia of 23 September 1952 which had not been answered. The Government were resolved to adhere most faithfully to their commitments. Western Germany would in no way be sacrificed or cease to be master of her own fortunes within the agreements made with her by Britain and other N.A.T.O. countries.

In a reply to Dr Adenauer's message of 21 June Sir Winston Churchill referred the Chancellor to the above statement in the Commons and agreed that recent events in Berlin and east Germany demonstrated the urgent necessity for enabling Germany to be reunited in conditions of freedom. He said the *Bundestag* resolution of 10 June seemed to him to conform to the practical proposals put to the Soviet Government in the western Note of 23 September 1952, and he believed them to be the only basis for reuniting Germany in freedom. He again repeated the Government's pledge to adhere faithfully to agreements with west Germany which, he said, established beyond doubt the western Powers'

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continuing interest in Berlin, but he advised patience and restraint to avoid further bloodshed. He ended with a tribute to Dr Adenauer's personal efforts to restore unity and freedom to Germany in such a way that they might serve the peace of Europe.

Colonial Development. Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, announced in the Commons that he was asking colonial Governments and other authorities concerned to provide him with material on which to base a request to Parliament for further funds for colonial development. He hoped the necessary legislation would be introduced early in the 1954-5 session. In the meantime he was telling colonial Governments to proceed on the assumption that the period in which the £140 m. provided under the 1945 and 1950 Colonial Development and Welfare Acts might be spent would be extended beyond 31 March 1956. He had also advised them that, for essential development, they might enter into commitments extending beyond 1956 and over and above the £140 m. already provided. Such advance commitments would be limited to a total of £7 m. and would be subject to Treasury concurrence. Because of the serious world shortage of rice the Government were also making a special allocation of £3 m. for rice production in the colonies in excess of the statutory limit of £140 m.

26 June—Egypt. The Government accorded *de facto* recognition to the Republic of Egypt.

The "S.S. Batory". Captain Cwiklinski told the press in London that the situation in Poland was one of suspicion, distrust, and even terror, and nothing had changed since Stalin's death. Some 500 officers and men had recently been purged from the merchant navy, and many members of his own crew had been discharged. He had been warned that he was suspected of having a friendly attitude towards the west, and of being a person on whom the Communists would not rely. The captain of a ship was now nothing more than 'a mere navigator', and the real master was the political officer—in the *Batory* there were at least a dozen of them.

Malayan Trade. A Colonial Office statement about the article in the *Straits Times* pointed out that the Secretary for the Colonies was responsible for the external relations of the Federation of Malaya and was thus empowered to make decisions on trade policy. On 24 June Mr Lyttelton had stated in Parliament that the embargo on rubber exports to China could not be lifted without contravening H.M. Government's obligations under the agreements of the U.N. General Assembly of 18 May 1951, and that any action must therefore be taken with the agreement of the United Nations.

27 June—Sir Winston Churchill. It was announced from 10 Downing Street that the Prime Minister had been advised by his personal physician Lord Moran and by Sir Russell Brain 'to abandon his journey to Bermuda and to lighten his duties for at least a month'. They stated that he had 'had no respite for a long time from his very arduous duties, and is in need of a complete rest'.

The postponement of the Bermuda Conference was also announced.

Mutual Security Fund Loan. The U.S. Minister in charge of the M.S.A. Fund in Britain announced the grant of a loan of £2,390,000 for the development of the ports of Mombasa and Tanga under an agreement signed in London by which the British Government would provide an equal sum from funds secured by the East African High Commission.

29 June—Three Power Meeting. Mr Butler announced in Parliament that, in order 'to maintain the impetus given to our foreign policy by the Bermuda proposal' consultations were proceeding for a three-Power meeting of Foreign Ministers to be held at an early date. He stated that the Prime Minister during his absence from his full duties would have 'the assistance of the Lord President of the Council in matters of foreign policy'.

An announcement from Sir Winston Churchill's home stated that he had 'sought and obtained the Queen's approval to the appointment of the Marquess of Salisbury as acting Foreign Secretary, dating from 30 June'.

N.A.T.O. The Government signed a contract for ammunition valued at \$12,200,000 for the N.A.T.O. countries under the off-shore procurement programme. This brought the total of these orders for the fiscal year 1953-4 to \$82,200,000.

Germany. New status of diplomatic representatives of the Federal Republic and of the Allied High Commissioners (*see Germany*).

30 June—Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret left London for Southern Rhodesia for the Rhodesia centenary celebrations.

Foreign Ministers' Meeting. The Foreign Office announced that owing to the postponement of the Bermuda talks the acting Foreign Secretary, the Foreign Minister of France, and the Secretary of State of the United States had agreed to meet in Washington, beginning on 10 July, to discuss problems of common interest to their three countries.

Trade With Russia. It was announced in the Commons that contracts had been signed with the Soviet Government for the sale of cured herrings to a value of £973,000, and for the purchase of canned salmon and crab. Shipments would begin in the autumn.

1 July—Malaya. Further article in the *Straits Times* on rubber exports to China (*see Malaya*).

6 July—U.S.S.R. The Minister of State, in reply to a question in Parliament, said there had been some relaxation of travel restrictions in Russia recently, but all diplomats still had to give forty-eight hours notice of all journeys of more than twenty-five miles from the centre of Moscow. Within that radius about a third of the area was forbidden, and outside it large parts of the Soviet Union were totally prohibited. They included the three Baltic countries, the greater part of the Central Asian Republics, most of the frontier areas, the Ural industrial area, and the main towns on the trans-Siberian route.

In the U.K. Soviet diplomats could travel where they liked, but since March 1952 they had been required to give forty-eight hours' notice of journeys of more than twenty-five miles from London.

8 July—Lord Salisbury left for Washington.

GREECE. 20 June—Mr Markezinis, Co-ordination Minister, said in a broadcast on his recent mission to the United States that the U.S. Government had approved the Government's long-term programme of economic development, and he had been ensured a \$20 m. grant for the fiscal year 1953-4 as well as the unused balance of U.S. aid from previous years amounting to \$55 m. The programme included land improvement projects estimated to cost \$22.4 m.; an expansion of power production and transmission costing \$95.6 m.; and various industrial projects costing about \$117 m.

21 June—Prime Minister's visit to Turkey (*see Turkey*).
23 June—Bulgarian agreement to mixed border commission (*see Bulgaria*).

24 June—Tripartite declaration on Balkan treaty (*see Yugoslavia*).
7 July—**Balkan Treaty.** A conference opened in Athens of the Foreign Ministers of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey.

HONG KONG. 19 June—**Trade with China.** The Panamanian Consul-General told the press that none of the seventeen ships whose registration had been cancelled for trading with Chinese mainland ports was British-owned. They were all Chinese-owned with Chinese crews and sometimes British captains.

HUNGARY. 21 June—Reports reaching Vienna stated that at the end of May 200 members of the legal profession, including probably about thirty judges, had been dismissed or reduced in rank.

30 June—**Politbureau Purge.** Budapest Radio announced that eight of the seventeen members of the Politbureau of the Hungarian Workers Party had been removed, including Gen. Farkas, the Minister of Defence, M. Hazi, Minister of the Interior, and M. Josef Révai, Minister of Education and propaganda chief. The post of Secretary-General of the party held by M. Rakosi, was abolished, but M. Rakosi still remained the first member of the secretariat of three as well as being Prime Minister. M. Gerö lost his place in the secretariat, being replaced by M. Nagy, an agricultural expert.

2 July—The Government resigned.
3 July—**The Presidential Council.** The National Assembly elected M. Istvan Dobi as chairman of the Presidential Council and MM. Daniel Nagy and Jozsef Revai as vice-chairmen. (This meant that M. Istvan Kovacs had been dropped from the vice-chairmanship and from the Politbureau.)

5 July—**New Government.** The National Assembly elected unanimously a new Ministry headed by M. Imre Nagy with M. Gerö as Minister of the Interior, Gen. Bata as Minister of Defence, and M. Baldoczy as Foreign Minister. Others were: Agriculture, M. Hegedus; Justice, M. Erdei; Heavy Industry, M. Hidas; Culture, M. Darvas; Food, M. Altomaire; Transport, M. Bebrits; Trade, M. Bognar; and Health, M. Kiss.

M. Nagy, outlining his programme, spoke of 'serious errors' made in the past. There was nothing to justify the 'exaggerated industrialism',

and the emphasis on heavy industry must be reduced and the main effort directed at raising the living standard by building houses and producing more food. Disciplinary measures against the workers would have to be suspended. Co-operatives, he said, could not replace small tradesmen and craftsmen, who would be given licences to reopen. He would not tolerate any force in the matter of religion, and it was the duty of the police to see that every citizen could live freely. The 'reckless and heartless behaviour of the bureaucrats must cease', and the detention camps must be closed. Those released from them could return to employment and choose their place of work. Agriculture had been 'badly neglected' and collectivization overdone, and primitive measures against the kulaks had resulted in the land being untilled. The pace of collectivization would be slowed down, and farmers who wished to leave the collectives could do so.

Foreign policy would be based on friendship with Russia and trade relations with capitalist countries as well as with the 'people's democracies'.

ICELAND. 28 June—**General Election.** Polling was held for elections for Parliament and resulted in the Conservative Independence Party winning 21 seats, the Progressives 16, the Social Democrats 6, the Communists 7, and the National Protectionists (a new party) 2.

INDIA. 23 June—**Mr Nehru in Egypt.**

25 June—Mr Nehru's call for U.N. meeting on Korea (*see Egypt*).

27 June—**Korea.** Mr Nehru, who arrived in Delhi from Egypt, told the press that Indian troops would go to Korea only when 'conditions exist there for them to function peacefully. They are not going there to fight anyone'.

6 July—**Africa.** Addressing the All-India Congress Committee at Agra Mr Nehru said that in some parts of Africa the Africans were 'treated almost as wild animals'. It was scandalous, and it amazed him that that sort of thing should go on. If no solution was found very soon 'the whole of Africa may be ablaze'. The question of racial domination was one which concerned every person in the world, and 'short of war, we shall fight for equality everywhere in this wide world'.

As a result of his visit to Europe it had become obvious to him that whether India wished it or not, she was being tied up more and more with international problems; because of her status and prestige she could not help this, though she had problems enough within her own frontiers.

INDO-CHINA. 18 June—**Cambodia.** A statement issued by the royal information service at Phnom Penh on the King's withdrawal to Siam said that the royal prerogative was vested in the regency council, presided over by the King's father, Prince Norodom Suramarit, while full powers had been delegated to the Prime Minister to continue the conversations in Paris with a view to attaining complete independence.

20 June—An American military mission arrived in Saigon, at the

Indo-China (continued) *... until we can have no discussions with the French, to discuss the use of American aid and to ensure the co-ordination of that aid with French strategic planning.*

21 June—Cambodia. The King of Cambodia returned to Cambodia from Siam.

22 June—The Cambodian royal press announced that the King would not enter the capital, Pnom Penh, until Cambodian independence had been achieved 'at any price'. The King was at Battambang in the north-west provinces.

24 June—The King of Cambodia issued a declaration saying that his mission to Siam had 'shown to international opinion that if Cambodia failed to obtain satisfaction by peaceful means it would have recourse to other means and was ready to sacrifice its very existence'. It would not consider itself a member of the French Union unless conceded an independence 'at least equal to that of Pakistan in respect of Great Britain'.

26 June—Cambodia. The High Command moved reinforcements into Cambodia, to protect French lives and property, though no incident or development had occurred so far. (Cambodian native forces numbered 15,000 men).

29 June—The Cambodian Government protested to the French High Commissioner in Pnom-Penh against 'provocation and unjustified intimidation' by French troops.

Strong units of the Cambodian Army arrived in Pnom-Penh and occupied all the Government buildings.

2 July—Nationalist Chinese Refugees. The French authorities in Saigon announced the repatriation to Formosa of some 30,000 Chinese who had been interned on an island in the Gulf of Siam after taking refuge in Indo-China after the defeat of the Nationalist regime. About 8,000 others elected to stay in Indo-China.

Cambodia. King Norodom, in a message to his people, said he had only two aims: independence for his country and service to France and the free world in the struggle against Communism. He announced that he was going to put a new plan into force by which the Army (some 15,000 men) would be increased by five and, later, ten times. These forces would be used 'to defend independence, duly acquired, and to help the great democratic nations, at the head of which we place our friend France'.

3 July—Declaration on Independence (see France).

5 July—French aircraft bombed land communications between China and Viet-Minh-held territory in Tongking; also supply bases reported to be full of Chinese material and ammunition.

The Prime Minister of Cambodia stated that the French, in the declaration of 3 July, had not given an explicit answer to Cambodia's demand for independence, but he favoured the resumption of negotiations 'provided Cambodia's position was understood'. They were willing to remain in the French Union, but only on a status equal to that of India within the Commonwealth.

6 July—The Governments of Viet-Nam and Laos issued statements

about the French declaration, the former saying that France had by her decision crowned the sacrifices she had borne for the sake of Viet-Nam and the free world, and the country would respond to the total independence now promised by a total mobilization of its energies in a war which had become its own war, for a peace which remained its highest aim.

The Prime Minister of Laos stated (in Paris) that 'Franco-Laotian friendship has never been disturbed, and the Laotian people still have every trust and affection for France'.

INDONESIA. 19 June—**Terrorist Raid.** It was announced in Jakarta that in raids a week earlier on four villages 150 miles south of Jakarta terrorists had killed sixty villagers and burnt down 800 houses.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS, 4 July—The third Congress of the Confederation opened in Stockholm.

6 July—Two young German workers from east Germany told the congress of their experiences in Berlin and appealed for support from the western Governments, and the Congress passed unanimously a resolution expressing the solidarity of the workers of the free world with those of east Germany and east Berlin.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. 26 June—**Czechoslovakia.** The Governing Body decided that the Czechoslovak trade union organization was contrary to the principle of freedom of association and represented a violation of union rights. (This confirmed a charge submitted by the International Federation of Free Trade Unions.) The Governing Body dismissed complaints against Uruguay and the Free Territory of Trieste.

IRAQ. 21 June—Persian complaint of border activities (*see Persia*).

IRELAND. 2 July—Mr de Valera's Government secured a vote of confidence in the Dail by 73 votes to 71, thus confirming him in office.

ISRAEL. 18 June—The Government announced that it had sent a Note to the head of the U.N. truce supervisory organization demanding an immediate reduction in the number of inhabitants of the Arab village of Issawiya, in the demilitarized zone on Mount Scopus, from the 1,000 recorded to be there to the 150 permitted under the armistice agreement of July 1948. The Note also complained of the operation by U.N. agencies of Augusta Victoria Hospital in disregard of the agreement of 7 July, while nothing had been done to secure the reopening of the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus which had been specifically called for in the general armistice agreement. The Note was an answer to a report issued by Gen. Riley on 14 May in which Gen. Riley had said that it was a moot point whether the figure of 150 applied to the total number of inhabitants of Issawiya or merely to the heads of

Israel (continued)

families. He had accepted the second alternative. He had admitted that the use of Augusta Victoria Hospital was a technical breach of the armistice agreement but had justified it in view of the grave shortage of medical services in Arab Jerusalem.

Border incident and Jordan statement (see Jordan).

Communists calling for more work and bread clashed with a hostile crowd in Tel Aviv. Several people were hurt and thirty-five detained.

A watchman was killed and another wounded on the outskirts of Jerusalem. Jordan infiltrators were alleged to be responsible.

29 June—Jordan. Military talks between Israel and Jordan took place in Jerusalem under the chairmanship of the chief of the United Nations truce supervision organization, Gen. Bennike, with the object of easing the frontier tension. The delegates agreed to take measures in co-operation to end lawlessness in the frontier areas.

ITALY. 20 June—Communist Party. The Communist Party executive issued a statement recognizing the need for a stable Government based on agreement between the various political forces and declaring that in seeking such agreement account should be taken of the millions of votes given to the Communist and left-wing Socialist parties in support of a 'new policy of peace and social reforms'.

23 June—Prime Minister in Britain (see Great Britain).

Signor Saragat, leader of the Democratic Socialists, invited Signor Nenni, leader of the P.S.I., to co-operate in working out a programme for a three-party coalition.

26 June—Persian Oil. A Persian trade mission arrived in Rome led by a member of the Persian superior council of industry, who told the press that the mission was ready to sell oil at a 50 per cent rebate on the world market price for six months from the date of signature of all contracts with Italian buyers. He had also come to conclude contracts for Italian manufactures up to a value of \$100 m. He saw no 'plausible reason' for the continuance of the ban on import licences for Persian oil, as 'after the rulings of the Venice and Tokyo courts no doubts can exist about the ownership of Persian oil'.

29 June—Signor De Gasperi's Government resigned, but was asked by President Einaudi to continue to deal with current affairs. Signor De Gasperi, addressing the Christian Democrat Party on foreign policy, said the Atlantic Treaty was based on the idea of the defence of the democratic constitutional regime which existed in Europe and America, in contrast with the Communist acceptance of Russia as the guiding State. Signor Nenni wanted Italy to turn towards Russia, and accordingly there was, in foreign policy, no point of contact between the Socialist and the Christian Democrat paths to justify them marching together. Another serious issue between them was the future of European unity. Italy accepted the European Defence Community proposal not for purely defensive reasons, but also because it was 'destined to become, even if only within determined limits, the political and economic community of Europe'. In fact, the E.D.C. represented 'the most

organic and solid guarantee imaginable of peace in Europe' because it overcame the ever-recurring conflict between France and Germany. It was also a guarantee of peace in respect of Poland and Russia, since 'the Germany of the integrated army cannot rise up and attack anyone'.

3 July—The President asked Signor De Gasperi to begin soundings of the parliamentary forces to ascertain 'their attitude regarding the Government programme'. He accepted the task 'on the basis of a programme which takes account of the pledges undertaken in the economic and social spheres as well as in the international sphere'.

7 July—President Einaudi asked Signor De Gasperi to try to form a Government, 'in view of the present international and internal situation'.

JORDAN. 18 June—A statement published by Gen. Glubb, Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion, referred to Israeli Government and press allegations that bands of marauders from Jordan had been committing terrorist acts in Israel. After listing a number of terrorist acts committed by Israelis in the past, including the blowing up of the King David Hotel, the statement said that no such acts had ever been committed by Jordanians in the past and that the Israelis, while perfectly aware that their own terrorists were responsible for the recent outrages, were making use of the incidents to bring discredit on Jordan. The statement further accused Israel of maintaining an elaborate spy system against Jordan, and of combining delay in notifying alleged attacks with prolonged procedural obstruction of the investigation machinery whenever the attacks were on Jordan villages. It also implied that Israelis were responsible for incidents inside Israel and stated that Jordan had always maintained that border incidents could be ended only by genuine co-operation between the two Governments, but such co-operation was impossible so long as Israel preferred to falsify the facts in order to try and score a point against Jordan.

Arab Legion H.Q. reported that three Israelis had been killed when an Israeli patrol encountered six Arab Legion soldiers inside Jordan territory in the Jenin district.

28 June—King Hussein left Amman for Iraq on an official visit to King Feisal.

29 June—**Israel Frontier.** Talks on frontier tension (*see Israel*).

7 July—Ratification of the Yarmuk River Agreement (*see Syria*).

KENYA. 19 June—Gen. Erskine told the press of his main plan for increasing pressure on the terrorists. He proposed to form three striking forces—of infantry, of armoured cars and mobile infantry, and an air force. He announced that Gen. Hinde would be deputy-director of operations.

23 June—It was announced that in the past twenty-four hours sixteen terrorists had been killed by security forces—mostly in the Abedare foothills of the Fort Hall reserve.

24 June—It was announced that the King's African Rifles had killed at least fifty terrorists in the Fort Hall reserve, including forty-two

Kenya (continued)

members of a gang which had burned and looted eighty African houses a few days earlier.

25 June—Fifty-one terrorists were killed in the Fort Hall district.

26 June—Security forces announced the killing of 100 terrorists in the previous three days, sixty-four of them by the 4th battalion of the King's African Rifles. Many hideouts and food stores were discovered in the foothills west of Fort Hall. Attacks were reported on two European farms in the Nyeri district, with several African servants believed killed.

The Government issued an emergency regulation providing that the embargo on the re-employment of Kikuyu from the Central Province should be maintained in the Rift Valley district until conditions improved.

28 June—The first ten days of the concentrated action to clear the Fort Hall district resulted in 116 terrorists being killed and 13 captured.

2 July—In the week just ended twenty-six terrorists were killed and thirty captured, making 156 killed in the latest operation.

3 July—Gen. Erskine issued a warning to all officers in the Army, police, and other units that he would not tolerate breaches of discipline 'leading to unfair treatment of anybody', saying that he strongly disapproved of beating up inhabitants of Kenya 'just because they are the inhabitants'.

5 July—Nearly 10,000 Africans were rounded up and questioned in the Rift Valley, and over 1,000 were detained at Nakuru for interrogation.

A terrorist attack on the Royal Lodge at Sagana was beaten off by the police guard without loss.

6 July—The final result of the operation in the Fort Hall district showed 201 Mau Mau killed and 193 captured.

KOREA. 18 June—Escape of North Korean Prisoners. About 25,000 anti-Communist North Korean prisoners escaped from four U.N. camps in South Korea with the connivance of their South Korean guards. The few American personnel present attempted to prevent the break-out, and nine prisoners were killed and sixteen injured by rifle fire. Later 971 of the prisoners were recaptured.

President Rhee announced that he had ordered the release of the prisoners on his own responsibility. He said the reason why he had not consulted U.N. and other authorities concerned was 'too obvious to explain'. He added that governors and police officers in various provinces had been instructed to take care of the released prisoners.

Two more break-outs of anti-Communist prisoners occurred later. During one of them, at a camp near Inchon, American Marines who were guarding the camp sought to prevent the escape and fired on the prisoners, killing forty and wounding 100, but 440 out of a total of 1,400 succeeded in escaping. In the other break-out, at Kongchon, 770 out of a total of 1,000 escaped.

The Joint Provost-Marshall of the South Korean Army issued an

appeal to all South Koreans to protect and help the escaped prisoners. Their release was celebrated by demonstrations in Seoul and Pusan.

Heavy fighting continued on the battle front.

U.S. statement and President Eisenhower's message on release of prisoners (*see United States*).

19 June—The United Nations Command announced that, in all, 25,952 North Korean anti-Communists had escaped, leaving just over 5,000 still in custody.

President Rhee sent a reply to President Eisenhower's offer to conclude a mutual defence treaty with South Korea and to continue economic aid (*see 7 June*). President Rhee expressed appreciation of the offers but said that when they came as the price of acceptance of an armistice there was little inducement to accept them because to accept such an armistice was to accept a death warrant. He did not believe that the withdrawal of the Chinese Communists from Korea and the unification of Korea would be accomplished by a political conference, and he asserted that the United Nations was going back on its original aims and that the counsels of appeasers had prevailed in altering the armistice position of the United States. He declared, however, that the United States' forces could withdraw from Korea and that cordial relations between the two countries would not be impaired so long as neither party interfered with the plans of the other.

20 June—The U.N. Command published a letter written by Gen. Clark on 18 June to President Rhee in which Gen. Clark accused the President of direct violation of his solemn promise and personal assurance that prisoners would not be released, and he added that this was also a direct violation of his authority as U.N. commander.

The armistice delegations met at Panmunjom and Gen. Nam Il delivered a letter from Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, who asserted that the release of the prisoners had occurred with the connivance of the United Nations and could not but affect the fulfilment of the proposed armistice agreement. He asked if the United Nations command was able to control the South Korean Government and army and if not whether an armistice in Korea would include Syngman Rhee. If the South Korean Government were not included, what assurance was there for implementation of an armistice agreement on the part of South Korea? If it were included then the United Nations must be responsible for immediately recovering all the released prisoners who were being retained 'to be press-ganged into the South Korean Army'. Marshal Kim Il Sung concluded by asking for an assurance from the United Nations that similar incidents would not recur.

Mr Pyun Yung-Tai, South Korean acting Prime Minister, sent a letter to Gen. Clark defending the releases. He declared that the South Korean Government had only done what was earlier suggested and later abandoned at Panmunjom and he rejected the right of the Communists to send indoctrinators to the camps. He said he would like to draw Gen. Clark's attention 'to the need for refraining from saying or doing anything which might provoke the passions of the masses, which,

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once let loose, may easily get out of control'. He also asked for the release of about 1,000 recaptured prisoners.

Gen. Won Yong Duk, the South Korean Provost Marshal, announced that he and his police would release the rest of the anti-Communist prisoners at any cost.

Another 660 anti-Communist prisoners escaped from U.N. camps, in some cases with outside assistance.

21 June—Gen. Clark issued a statement denying United Nations collusion in the release of the prisoners and laying the entire responsibility on Mr Rhee, whom he said he had trusted, and on the South Korean Government. He added that conditions at the battle front did not allow the use of U.N. troops to guard prisoners and that every effort would be made to recapture those who had escaped.

It was announced that the U.S. 187th Airborne Regiment was being flown from Japan to assist U.N. forces in Korea.

22 June—British protest to South Korean Government (*see Great Britain*).

Gen. Clark flew to Seoul to confer with President Rhee.

23 June—Gen. Clark returned to Tokio. Mr Rhee told the press that he had told Gen. Clark that his Government's decision was unchanged and that he would never accept an armistice in its existing form. If necessary South Korea would fight on alone and would oppose a landing of Indian troops. He would only accept an armistice which provided for a time limit of three months on the deliberations of the proposed political conference and for the immediate withdrawal of all Chinese forces from North Korea, or, if this was unacceptable, for the simultaneous withdrawal of Chinese and U.N. forces coupled with a U.S.-South Korean mutual defence pact.

Telegram to President Rhee from President of the U.N. General Assembly (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

It was learnt that the French Government had protested to the South Korean Government against the release of prisoners.

Mr Cho Pyong Ok, leader of the (South Korean) Democratic National Party issued a statement criticizing Mr Rhee's policy and was later beaten up and severely injured by youths who entered his house.

24 June—President Rhee published the text of his final reply to Gen. Clark in which he declared once again that as the proposed armistice would mean 'national death' to the Republic of Korea he did not see how the South Korean forces could remain under Gen. Clark's command if the armistice were signed, but he repeated an earlier promise that he would inform Gen. Clark whenever he decided to withdraw the South Korean forces from the U.N. Command. He expressed deep regret at having to disregard any request from President Eisenhower.

The Communists launched attacks at battalion strength in the central sector, north of Kumhwa. U.S. casualties (*see United States*).

25 June—Mr Walter Robinson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, arrived in Korea as a personal envoy of President Eisenhower. He brought a secret message to Mr Rhee.

The South Korean Government announced the formation of a national security council to deal with military problems.

Heavy fighting continued on the central front.

Mr Nehru's call for U.N. meeting on Korea (*see Egypt*).

26 June—President Rhee received Mr Walter Robertson, President Eisenhower's special representative, and, after prolonged discussion, statements were issued by both. The President said 'our mutual understanding is being greatly improved,' and Mr Robertson said 'the meeting was very amicable and we hope we are making progress in removing misunderstandings'.

27 June—South Korean troops were driven from five positions on the east-central front in prolonged fighting with Chinese forces.

29 June—Escape of Prisoners. Gen. Clark, in reply to the Communists' protests against the release of prisoners, agreed that it was a 'serious incident' and 'not conducive to the early armistice for which both sides have been earnestly striving', but denied that the U.N. Command connived at the escape. He made it clear that he stood ready to complete arrangements for the early signing of the armistice agreement 'as developed by our respective delegations'.

Giving reasons why it would be 'misleading' to suggest that many prisoners could be recaptured, he went on: 'the U.N. Command is a military command and, contrary to the opinion expressed in your letter of 19 June, does not exercise authority over the republic of Korea. . . The republic of Korea army was placed by its Government under the control of the U.N. Command in order more effectively to repel armed aggression against the republic of Korea. . . In the recent incident the (Korean) Government violated its commitments, issuing orders which were unknown to me through other than recognized military channels to certain Korean army units, which permitted prisoners to escape'.

On the question as to whether an armistice would be kept by the South Korean Government Gen. Clark said: 'It is necessary here to reiterate that the armistice we seek is a military armistice between the commanders of both sides and involving the forces available to the commanders of both sides. It is recognized that certain provisions of the armistice agreement require the co-operation of the authorities of the republic of Korea. You may rest assured that the U.N. Command and interested Governments concerned will make every effort to obtain the co-operation of the Korean Government. Where necessary the U.N. Command will, to the limits of its ability, establish military safeguards to ensure that the armistice terms are observed.' He concluded by urging the resumption of delegation meetings.

30 June—Mr Rhee dismissed his Minister of Defence, Gen. Shin Tai Yung, a militant Nationalist, and appointed Admiral Sohn Won In, Chief of Naval Operations.

U.N. aircraft shot down 15 MIGs, making the total for June seventy-three, a record. U.N. officers estimated Communist losses during the second half of June at the equivalent of three divisions of front-line troops.

Mr Robertson saw Mr Rhee for the fifth consecutive day and said afterwards that 'obviously there are points which still need clarification,

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and that is why we are still meeting so that we may eventually arrive at an agreement which will involve no sacrifice of principle on either side'.

The Communist radio at Pyongyang stated that Gen. Clark's letter was 'insincere' and 'inconsistent' with the facts. It gave no guarantee on the future conduct of the South Korean Government, and therefore could not be accepted. The escaped prisoners would have to be re-captured and held in camps where they could be interviewed by 'explainers'.

2 July—Escaped Prisoners. Reports were current in Pusan that many North Korean released prisoners were being recruited into the South Korean Army. A South Korean officer stated that 'so long as a volunteer is a loyal citizen of South Korea and is eager to serve for the freedom of his country the Army is ready to accept him and does not care whether he is an ex-prisoner or not'.

5 July—The Defence Minister of South Korea told the press at Seoul that the Army would 'naturally' discharge any North Korean prisoners found to have enlisted after escaping from their camps.

The U.S. commander of the Eighth Army told American correspondents that he was confident the U.S. and other U.N. contingents could be successfully withdrawn from action if the South Korean Government and Army decided to 'go it alone'.

7 July—A member of the South Korean national defence committee said that two weeks of talks with Mr Robertson had not altered Mr Rhee's implacable opposition to a truce, as he was convinced that once it was signed it would mean the end of the Republic; it would be the signal for the American Army to lose its will to fight Communist aggression. Mr Rhee took his stand on a three-point strategy: (1) to keep the U.S. Army in Korea; (2) to drive a wedge between the U.S.A. and the British Commonwealth, which he regarded as 'appeasing the Communists'; (3) to take all the blame for blocking an armistice, thus making it politically possible for the U.S.A. to continue to fight.

After a peace treaty had been signed Korea would be left alone and, when aggression came from the north the U.S.A. would not be prepared to come to her defence, and if it did decide to come, nothing would be left by the time help arrived. If there was a truce he would play his last card by hurling his army to the north. He believed the Americans could not in any circumstances allow the annihilation of the Korean Army.

Denunciation of President Rhee in Senate committee (see *United States*).

8 July—The Communist commanders indicated, in writing, qualified willingness to resume truce negotiations, i.e. on condition the United Nations took 'effective steps' to ensure that the South Korean Government and Army observed the truce. They again blamed the U.N. Command for 'conniving with Rhee' in the release of 27,000 prisoners; and went on: 'In view of the indications of the desire of your side to strive for an early armistice and in view of the assurances given by your side, our side agrees that the delegations meet,' etc.

They maintained that the fact that the Syngman Rhee clique was planning the unification of Korea by force was 'sufficient in itself to show from which side aggression was launched three years ago'.

A spokesman for Mr Rhee said that the Communists were obviously trying to do three things: (1) break the relations between the Republic and the U.S.A.; (2) ruin the negotiations going on between Mr Rhee and the U.S. Government; and (3) make the United States world situation more difficult than ever.

President Eisenhower's statement (*see United States*).

MALAYA. 26 June—An English rubber planter was killed on his estate at Mentakab, in Pahang.

Control of Trade. The *Straits Times* published an article asserting that the Malayan Government and not the British Colonial Secretary must decide whether the embargo on rubber shipments to China should be lifted. The embargo had been imposed in May 1951, at the request and not on the instructions of the British Government.

British Colonial Office statement (*see Great Britain*).

30 June—A captured Communist Party directive revealed that there had been a great shortage of food, and 'most of our comrades have been starving for a long time'. It directed that for the time being food production should be the main concern of the organization, but forecast a new overall policy and urged units to return to aggressive action whenever possible.

1 July—**Control of Trade.** The *Straits Times*, in a second article, denied that the Secretary for the Colonies was responsible for the external affairs of Malaya, citing item 118 of the Federal Agreement, which gave the Federal Legislative Council the sole authority to make laws relating to exports and imports.

The Federal Government, in a statement, said the decision to impose the embargo was influenced by political considerations. It was the concern of those responsible for external affairs and not for Malayan trade policy, and as such the decision rested with the British Government under clause four of the Federal Agreement.

2 July—**Prison Reform.** The Commissioner of Prisons announced that the Government had decided to introduce a prison reform providing for a system of education and training in a craft or trade for all short sentence offenders.

4 July—In Pahang an operation was concluded, with the use of helicopters, in which thirteen terrorists were killed in the Kemasai forest reserve, and thirty-five camps, seventy cultivation areas, and four supply dumps were found and destroyed.

5 July—Six more terrorists were killed and a large arms dump found near Mersing, in Johore.

NETHERLANDS. 4 July—**E.D.C.** The Government, in a statement to the Second Chamber about the European Defence Community, said it would have no objection to western Germany having direct membership of N.A.T.O. but at the moment the proposed formula of including her

Netherlands (continued)

in the European defence effort was the only possible way that could be realized at short notice. The E.D.C. treaty was a compromise; one of its advantages was the possibility of unilateral control. One-sided control within the framework of N.A.T.O. would have been difficult for Germany to accept.

The Government would have welcomed British membership of E.D.C., but it appreciated the hindrances that existed for the U.K. Government, and regarded as sufficient the guarantees given and promised by it.

NEW ZEALAND. 23 June—Note to United States *re* dairy products (*see United States*).

NIGERIA. 19 June—The Governor held a meeting with the political leaders of the three regions—Mr Awolowo, Mr Azikiwe, and the Sardauna of Sokoto. A statement issued later said that agreement had been reached on suggestions to be sent to the Colonial Secretary and on the composition of the delegation to the London conference.

22 June—Petition for autonomy for the Cameroons (*see Great Britain*).

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 28 June—Yugoslav contract for supply of ammunition (*see Yugoslavia*).

29 June—British contract for supply of ammunition (*see Great Britain*).

30 June—Gen. Gruenthal, writing in the Paris *Revue de la Défense Nationale*, said that 'if the enemy plays his cards to perfection, his forces could still be irresistible, but our progress is such that the hour will soon come when, with the use of sufficient effectives, air strength, covering forces, and adequate reserves, his attack would be doomed to failure'. First line forces now totalled forty divisions and 4,000 aircraft, but it was essential that they should have enough reserves ready for rapid mobilization. The next two years would be critical. France was the key to the enterprise, and bore an immense responsibility in the future of the organization. A solution in Indo-China would considerably lighten her burdens; and 'at headquarters', he said, 'we consider the problem of Indo-China as one of our own problems'.

3 July—The Supreme Allied Commander announced the appointment of Marshal Juin as C.-in-C. land, sea, and air forces in Central Europe.

NYASALAND. 19 June—It was learned that in addition to Chief Mwase, native authority in the Kasungu district and his subordinate, Chief Kalluma, three other chiefs had resigned their posts as Native authorities in protest against federation.

PAKISTAN. 20 June—**South Africa.** Government officials said that Pakistan had made representations to the Union of South Africa against

moves to prevent the entry into South Africa of wives and children of South African nationals of Indian or Pakistan origin. They said that about 60,000 Muslims in South Africa would be affected.

Khwaja Nazimuddin, the former Prime Minister, resigned the presidency of the Muslim League.

22 June—Prime Minister in Egypt (*see Egypt*).

PERSIA. **18 June**—Mullah Kashani, in an interview with the press, accused the Government of using bullying and unconstitutional methods because of inherent weakness. He declared that in arranging pro-Government demonstrations for the next day their aim was to 'create riots and bloodshed and to victimize those opposed to an unpopular Government'.

19 June—**The Tudeh Party.** Five persons were killed and eight injured in clashes between the security forces and Tudeh demonstrators at Babul, in Mazanderan province.

21 June—**Iraq.** Tehran Radio gave the text of a Note delivered to Iraq which complained that the activities of an Anglo-Iraq military commission near the Persian border on 1 March and excavations along the border by a British group early in April were prejudicial to Iraq-Persian friendship. The Iraq Government had assured the Persian Government in its reply that Iraq would never serve as a strategic or subversive base against Persia.

26 June—**Trade Mission in Rome** (*see Italy*).

28 June—A British resident named Frank Ellis was ordered to leave the country.

29 June—The Italian tanker *Salso* docked at Bandar Abbas.

1 July—**The Majlis.** Dr Abdullah Moazami was elected president of the Majlis, defeating Mullah Kashani by 41 votes to 31.

POLAND. **20 June**—**S.S. Batory.** Captain Cwiklinski's application for asylum (*see Great Britain*).

26 June—**Captain of the "Batory".** Statement in London by Captain Cwiklinski (*see Great Britain*).

5 July—Many reports were current from refugee sources of strikes and demonstrations in several towns in the Polish-German frontier area, and partisans were believed to have blown up the railway line between Frankfurt-on-Oder and Brest-Litovsk on which trains carried reparations deliveries to Russia. Disturbances were reported at Goerlitz and Fürstenberg-on-Oder, and at Frankfurt shops and stores were said to have been looted. One German paper stated that the risings began in the Dombrova mines shortly before the east-German revolt.

RHODESIA, NORTHERN. **24 June**—Four Africans were arrested at Broken Hill as a result of demonstrations against the colour bar.

RHODESIA, SOUTHERN. **25 June**—Sir Godfrey Huggins issued a statement that in view of the complicated task of implementing the Constitution of the new federal State there should be no place at first for

Rhodesia, Southern (continued)

party politics. It was desirable first that harmonious inter-territorial relations should develop at the federal level. For this reason he had sponsored the formation of the Federal Party, and leading members of all political parties represented in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament had agreed to co-operate. It was hoped by this means to secure the best men available irrespective of their previous party allegiances.

Confederate Party. The formation was announced of a new party, to be known as the Confederate Party, to function both federally and territorially. The party issued a statement appealing to moderate realist elements to sink their differences and to work together for the good of federation. It also declared its belief in a liberal progressive native policy based on the educational, economic, social, and political advancement of the native.

1 July—Royal Visit. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret arrived in Salisbury.

7 July—Federal Party Policy. A draft policy for the Federal Party, sponsored by the Rhodesian Premiers and the Unofficial Member, Nyasaland, was published in Salisbury. It included the fostering of good racial relations, the realization of the possibility of other territories becoming part of the federation, and the encouragement of selective immigration at the greatest rate the federation could absorb.

RUMANIA. 5 July—Rations. The Government ordered increases in the rations of bread, flour products, vegetables, sugar, and oil, as from 11 July.

SIAM. 23 June—Chinese Nationalist Forces in Burma. It was announced that representatives of the United States, Burma, Siam, and Nationalist China who had been meeting in Bangkok since 22 May had agreed on a plan for the evacuation of Chinese Nationalist forces in Burma to Formosa through Siam.

SOUTH AFRICA. 20 June—Pakistan protest *re* measures to prevent entry of Pakistani and Indian wives (see *Pakistan*).

28 June—An Indian conference in western Johannesburg was raided by armed police, who detained the joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress. He was charged with attending a meeting in contravention of a ban imposed by the Minister of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act. Three other Indians were arrested before the meeting, which was called in protest at a proposal to remove non-Europeans from western areas of Johannesburg.

2 July—Extensive raids were made in Johannesburg on offices and homes of persons belonging to the African National Congress, the Springbok Legion, the Civil Rights League, and the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union.

5 July—Mr Menzies, the Australian Premier, arrived at Johannesburg from London as the guest of the Prime Minister, Dr Malan.

7 July—The Union and the Commonwealth. Dr Malan, speaking

in the House of Assembly in reply to an Opposition motion approving collaboration with the Commonwealth, said he could not accept the proposal that the monarchy be regarded as a permanent part of the Union Constitution. The Commonwealth was based upon equality and freedom, and in free and equal association each member was free to decide whether to stay in or go out. Each member had the right of neutrality in case of war. The Commonwealth had accepted India as a republican member; in other words, the term 'head of the Commonwealth' was only of symbolic meaning.

They would not tolerate interference by the British Labour Party in South African affairs; but if the desire to break with the Commonwealth was for greater freedom, then he would say 'No. . . . The Commonwealth gives us the greatest freedom we could wish for'.

SYRIA. 21 June—New Constitution. Brigadier Shesheklly, deputy Prime Minister and Chief of Staff, announced in a broadcast details of the new Constitution on which a referendum would be held on 10 July. Similar in pattern to the United States Constitution, the draft provided for a president with executive powers, a Chamber of Deputies with legislative powers, and a supreme judicial court. Full rights and freedoms were guaranteed, and women would be given full political rights for the first time, including the right to stand for Parliament. All Syrians over eighteen would have the vote.

7 July—Yarmuk River Agreement. The Syrian and Jordan Governments ratified at Damascus the Yarmuk agreement for a major irrigation and hydro-electric scheme, estimated to cost £18 m., part of which would be borne by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

TUNISIA. 22 June—An attempt was made on the life of Prince Slimane, eldest son of the heir presumptive, Assedine Bey, known with his family for their pro-French sympathies. The Prince escaped unhurt.

1 July—Prince Azzedine Bey, heir-presumptive to the Bey of Tunis, was assassinated in Tunis. His assailant was arrested. The Prince was well-known for his hostility to the Neo-Destour, the extreme nationalist movement, and for his friendly relations with the French.

TURKEY. 21 June—Greece. On the conclusion of the visit of Field-Marshal Papagos, Greek Prime Minister, a statement was issued which referred to the close Turkish-Greek co-operation and both countries' loyalty to N.A.T.O. and to the tripartite treaty with Yugoslavia.

24 June—Tripartite declaration *re* Balkan Treaty (*see Yugoslavia*).

3 July—N.A.T.O. The Grand National Assembly approved an agreement with N.A.T.O. providing for the expenditure of £24,390,000, of which £4,428,000 would be supplied by the Government, for the construction of airports and fuel depots in Turkey under the infrastructure planning.

UNITED NATIONS

Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa

29 June—The commission of three, meeting in Geneva, agreed to accept oral or written testimonies by representatives of Governments of U.N. member States and of non-governmental organizations, and by private individuals. The hearings would be heard in Geneva between 1 and 15 August.

Committee on Forced Labour

23 June—The committee on forced labour set up jointly by the United Nations and the International Labour Organization published its report in Geneva. It examined allegations against twenty-four countries and based its conclusions entirely on evidence derived from the texts of laws and regulations in force. The eastern European Governments had refused to co-operate.

Allegations against the United Kingdom were dismissed. Of the Soviet Union the committee said that legislation actually in force 'constitutes the basis of a system of forced labour employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views', and it was evident from the many testimonies examined that legislation was in fact employed in such a way. Forced labour for political purposes also existed in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. In Poland existing legislation could be used as a basis for forced labour. Of Spain it said that Spanish law contained very broad definitions of political offences and that such offences were judged by military tribunals under summary procedure and were punished by heavy penalties which carried with them the obligation to work. No allegations of forced labour as a means of political coercion were made against the Union of South Africa, but the committee said that the existence of a legislative system which applied only to the indigenous inhabitants and was designed to maintain an insuperable barrier between them and Europeans had the indirect effect of creating a permanent abundant cheap labour force and was in an indirect sense a system of forced labour of significance to the national economy. The committee also found that legislation in Portuguese African territories included 'certain restrictions and exceptions' which permitted forced labour for economic purposes and that in Belgian colonial territories indigenous miners were liable to penal sanctions which might lead to a system of forced labour for economic purposes.

Economic and Social Council

30 June—The summer session opened in Geneva and decided to defer until 1954 consideration of the reports on forced labour (issued on 23 June) and on freedom of information (3 June).

General Assembly

23 June—Korea. As president of the General Assembly, Mr Lester Pearson sent a telegram to President Rhee of South Korea in which he expressed himself as shocked by President Rhee's unilateral action in

releasing non-repatriable North Korean prisoners, particularly in view of the progress made in drafting an armistice based on the principles of the General Assembly's resolution of 3 December 1952. After recalling the U.N. assistance given to Korea and the three years of collaboration, he pointed out that Mr Rhee's action threatened the progress achieved towards a peaceful solution and said that it violated Mr Rhee's undertaking in July 1950 to place his forces under the authority of the U.N. Command. He hoped and trusted that he would co-operate with the U.N. Command in its efforts to obtain an early and honourable armistice.

U.N. Relief and Works Agency

30 June—By an agreement signed in Cairo, the Agency undertook to furnish \$500,000 for surveys in the Gaza area and some parts of Sinai, for development projects to provide work for Palestine refugees. It was understood that the Agency was prepared to finance such projects up to \$30 m.

UNITED STATES. 18 June—Korea. The Secretary of State issued a statement declaring that he had conferred with the President 'regarding the unilateral action taken by the Republic of Korea to release prematurely North Korean prisoners of war'. 'This action,' the statement went on, 'was in violation of the authority of the United Nations command, to which the Republic of Korea had agreed. On behalf of the United Nations, we have conducted our negotiations for an armistice in good faith. President Eisenhower is communicating with President Rhee in this sense.'

President Eisenhower sent a message to President Rhee in which, it was understood, he said that the United States would hold President Rhee personally responsible for the release of the prisoners and would expect the South Koreans to round up the prisoners.

19 June—Foreign Aid. The House of Representatives approved a Bill authorizing a total of \$4,998,730,500 for foreign military and economic aid.

The Rosenbergs. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed in Sing Sing prison after the Supreme Court had reversed the stay of execution granted by Justice Douglas on 17 June.

21 June—World Trade. In a speech at San Francisco which was broadcast, Mr Stassen, Director of the Mutual Security Administration, put forward the following proposals for improving international economic relations: a major increase in United States private capital investments abroad which would be more likely to take place 'if the laws of our own and other countries are amended to give direct encouragement to this investment', and 'if other countries stimulated the expansion of their own private capital and individual business men presented joint proposals for United States capital participation'; some increase in United States imports, especially raw materials, to support domestic economy; expanded United States tourism oversea; United States oversea purchase of arms and equipment for the North Atlantic Treaty

United States (continued)

Organization 'and in other parts of the world'; increased wages in other industrial countries to expand consumer markets, stimulate production, and facilitate the upward climb of living standards; better credit availability in other nations for small, new, independent industries and enterprises to facilitate their establishment and growth.

22 June—Korea. Mr Walter Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, left on a mission to Korea as the President's personal representative.

Middle East. It was disclosed at the State Department that on his recent tour of the Middle East Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, had offered various countries substantial deliveries of military material as a short-term move to fill the vacuum in the area pending the formation of a regional defence alliance.

23 June—Pakistan. The House of Representatives passed the Bill to give Pakistan a million tons of surplus wheat.

New Zealand. A Note received from the New Zealand Government stated that the disposal overseas of America's huge farm product surpluses would cause serious disturbance to the markets of nations dependent on dairy product exports.

24 June—Korea. It was announced that there were 833 U.S. casualties in Korea in the week ended 19 June, bringing the total to 136,862, of which 24,386 were battle deaths (i.e. killed in action, fatally wounded, or dead originally reported missing).

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. The Senate finance committee approved a one-year extension of the Act but rejected the provision in the extension Bill to increase the tariff commission from six to seven members.

26 June—Germany. President Eisenhower's reply to Dr Adenauer's appeal of 21 June (see *Germany*).

'Books Burning'. President Eisenhower sent a message to a conference of the American Library Association and the Book Publishers' Council stating that in these times everyone must be intelligently alert, not only to the fanatic cunning of the Communist conspiracy, but also to the grave dangers of 'meeting fanaticism with ignorance'.

Mutual Security Programme. Announcement of loan for East African ports (see *Great Britain*).

29 June—Germany. A White House statement on the new status of the High Commissioners in Federal Germany (see *Germany*) said that 'for the time being Ambassador Conant will continue in his position as High Commissioner, but the U.S. Government looks forward with anticipation to the disappearance of this function as soon as the other States concerned have completed the process of ratifying the contractual agreements and the European Defence Treaty'.

30 June—Foreign Aid. The Senate approved an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill which would grant the President discretionary power to withhold \$1,000 m. in arms aid for Europe from the 1954 programme if the E.D.C. Treaty was not ratified. It then resumed the debate on the President's \$5,000 m. Foreign Aid Bill as a whole. Senator

Wiley said Russia was sitting on a powder keg of subjugated peoples—a keg that could blow sky high overnight. The Kremlin had learnt nothing from the rebellion of Yugoslavia, and he predicted that its leaders would soon learn another bitter lesson—that the people of China, whom they armed to fight against the forces of freedom in Korea would not long accept Soviet domination. He was convinced that Soviet control over the satellites was beginning to crumble.

Mr Dulles told his press conference that the unquenchable spirit of the German people had been dramatized in east Berlin, where unarmed youths tore up paving stones from the streets to hurl in defiance at Russian tanks. Such a spirit could never be repressed, and this love of freedom was more and more manifesting itself throughout the captive peoples. The cry everywhere was for 'free elections'.

1 July—Three Ministers' Meeting. President Eisenhower told the press that the subjects for discussion in Washington on 10 July would probably include N.A.T.O. affairs, Korea, Indo-China, Malaya, the Middle East, and world trade.

Foreign Aid Bill. The Senate adopted an amendment ordering the Mutual Security Agency to terminate its programmes by 30 June 1955, with twelve further months for the closing down of all its operations. The Senate then passed, by voice, the Bill authorizing expenditure up to \$5,318,732,500. The Bill then went to conference with the House.

The Russian Satellites. President Eisenhower told the press that the riots in Germany were a most significant lesson for the world. He personally felt deeply moved by the ordeals that the satellite peoples were experiencing. Asked whether he saw any possibility of American Government action to support them in a tangible way he said there was no talk of any physical action that could be classed as intervention. Statements by the leaders of the western world should have made it abundantly clear that the peoples behind the Iron Curtain still had friends in the world.

Budget Deficit. The Treasury announced that the Budget deficit for the year ended 30 June amounted to \$9,389 m., the largest in U.S. history in peace time. It was \$3,500 m. more than estimated by President Truman in January 1953. Recent forecasts estimated the deficit in 1953-4 would be at least \$5,600 m.

Canada. Protest against protectionist trade policy (*see Canada*).

2 July—Trade Bill. The Senate approved legislation extending the reciprocal trade programme, expiring on 12 July, for another year.

6 July—Foreign Ministers' Conference. The British Ambassador, addressing the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, said he believed 'a new expression of the unity of the free nations would emerge from the informal talks' on 10 July. They were timely, because 'new forces, new tendencies, are showing themselves in the world. We must face them, assess them, and agree on how to deal with them. For if we are to attain our goals we, at least, should bear the responsibility for leadership in the free world, must never for long be parted from the "united thoughts and councils, equal hope and hazard in the glorious enterprise" of which the English poet spoke so long ago'.

United States (continued)

The British contribution to the talks could, perhaps, include some fruits of their long experience in patience, flexibility, and understanding, and they might supply the sceptical caution, the resolution and tenacity, the readiness to bide one's time which were sometimes necessary buttresses to the edifice of faith.

7 July—Korea. The chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee stated that President Rhee's reckless actions had jeopardized the lives of 300,000 U.S. troops and 'could shatter the chances of world peace in our time'. He was guilty of 'extremism, obstinacy, and arbitrariness'.

8 July—Korea. President Eisenhower told the press that the Government looked forward to the unification of Korea by peaceful means, and intended to work to that end. He said the question of carrying on hostilities and trying to accomplish objectives by warfare in the world today was something that had to be weighed against the future and the success of the United Nations, for which everyone hoped. No one should lose sight of the fact that the Korean war was an incident in a great ideological struggle, not just a struggle between armies. As to the armistice, the United States had to proceed step by step in dealing with the situation, in the hope that the methods adopted would 'carry towards realization of the goal'.

Foreign Ministers' Conference. The President told the press that he would have no personal objection to going to London instead of Bermuda for the meeting between the three western Powers, if this were more convenient for Sir Winston Churchill.

He also said he thought the time had come to give the American people and their allies more information about atomic weapons. The McMahon Act of 1946 was, he felt, outmoded.

U.S.S.R. 22 June—Free Travel. The Government informed foreign Embassies of the lifting of travel bans imposed in September 1948 and January 1952 (affecting travel by foreigners to certain areas and places in the Soviet Union, including Kiev, Minsk, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara, and Alma Ata.)

24 June—The Government announced a 15,000 m. rouble lottery loan, redeemable within twenty years, to develop the national economy.

Mr Zverev said in a broadcast that labour productivity was 7 per cent higher in 1952 than in 1951, and that prices were lower and the standard of living continually rising.

26 June—Exit Visas. The Government issued exit visas for the Russian wives of two Americans, one of them an Associated Press correspondent.

28 June—*Pravda* published an article sharply criticizing the 'personality cult' and the fetish of a 'strong individual leader', declaring that 'one of the characteristic traits of fascism is the idea of strong, individual power'.

1 July—The Ambassadors to Britain, France, and the U.S.A. arrived in Moscow on recall for consultation.

6 July—Statement as to travel restrictions in Russia (see *Great Britain*).

Berlin Disorders. *Pravda*, in a long article, declared that behind the provocative American press campaign about the Fascist disorders, behind the 'slanderous and inciting' speeches of U.S. Congressmen, and behind the speeches of leaders preaching intensified interference in the affairs of 'democratic' countries, lay the fiasco of American foreign policy, 'the policy of force'. The attempt to blackmail the west European Governments by promises of aid had failed. Some had refused it and the American monopolies stood in the way of those who wanted 'trade, not aid'. The splits in the camp of the Anglo-American *bloc* were increasing and widening.

Even more important, America had failed to isolate the Soviet Union diplomatically, and had not been able to ignore the response of the ruling circles in Britain, France, and elsewhere to the Soviet statement in March that there was no unsolved problem which could not be solved by peaceful means. Churchill's expression of willingness to negotiate without preliminary conditions had met with a positive response nearly everywhere; only in Washington had it evoked disappointment and hostile comment. American diplomacy was more and more resorting to blackmail, threatening to stop 'aid', using all manner of economic pressure, and frantically boosting the campaign about the alleged Soviet menace. The fiasco of the 'Berlin adventure of foreign hirelings' had not brought its inspirers to reason.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. 20 June—The conference in Budapest ended after passing a resolution urging the organization of visits and exchanges between countries on a world scale. It launched a 'Budapest Appeal' for the relaxing of international tension by negotiation.

YUGOSLAVIA. 18 June—U.S.S.R. The Government granted a Soviet request for passage for twenty-six vessels of the Soviet Danube flotilla based in Vienna to proceed to Ismail on the Black Sea for repairs. The Soviet Embassy was informed that the permission was granted in accordance with the provisions of the Danube Convention, but the vessels would not be allowed to stop in Yugoslav waters. (Soviet warships had not passed through Yugoslav waters since 1948).

24 June—**Balkan Treaty.** The Governments of Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey published a tripartite declaration reaffirming their belief in the Balkan Treaty as an essential factor for their mutual peace and security regardless of how far Russian policies towards them might be modified.

26 June—**Frontier Incidents.** Protests were delivered in Tirana and Sofia against the killing of two Yugoslav frontier guards.

28 June—It was announced in Belgrade that Yugoslavia would produce ammunition worth \$5,390,000 for the U.S.A. under the first procurement contract signed by the two countries.

U.S.S.R. Mr Kardelj, writing in *Borba*, said recent events in east Germany and Czechoslovakia signalized an end to Russian supremacy

in the international Socialist movement. The strikes and demonstrations were the 'most important phenomena' in the development of Socialism since Yugoslavia's challenge to Russian hegemony in June 1948.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Aug. 7 Conference of Foreign Ministers of 'Little Europe', Baden-Baden.
 „ 7 Congress to the Central African Federal Party, Salisbury.
 „ 18 Congress of the Liberal International, Luxembourg.
 Sept. 6 Federal German General Election.
 „ 26 Italo-Arab Congress on Trade and Cultural Relations, Bari, Italy.